

Maximum 83 Minimum 53
 Minimum 57 Maximum 59
 Barometer 29.88 Barometer 29.88
 Probe: Fine higher temperatures and
 scattered showers.

THE ALBERTA PENITENTIARY READY FOR ITS OCCUPANTS

**Moosomin Man the First in
the Cells—Large Detach-
ment Will Arrive From
Stony Mountain To-
Morrow**

For the last week the new Provin-
cial Penitentiary at Edmonton has
been preparing for the reception of
guests and today at ten o'clock the
first convict was received within its
walls, and consigned to a cell with
number and garb.

A more favorable site for a provin-
cial penitentiary it would have been
difficult to secure within the whole of
the Northwest. The Government re-
serve, a tract of land of 128 acres in
extent, lies to the east of the city,
and is bounded on the west by Gov-
ernment avenue. The reserve is con-
ceded to be one of the beauty spots
of which the capital may boast, and
in the centre of a large area of open
green, stands the new goal.

To those who have been accustomed
to associating with the mention of a
penitentiary a mental vision of white-
washed stone walls of impassable
height, beyond which are long low
buildings of the same monotonous
color, a view of the new building on
Government avenue would come as a
pleasant relief.

The building is not white-washed,
nor is it of the long low class. It is
three stories high, built of red brick,
with stone foundations. At present a
party of laborers are engaged in
clearing the grounds in the immediate
vicinity of all brush. The wall of im-
passable height will come later. The
new goal is absolutely fireproof, interior
and exterior. Very little wood has
been used in the construction. The
steps to the main entrance are of
stone. The doors are of solid oak. The
steps inside the main entrance lead-
ing to the offices are of slate and iron.
The floors are of cement, with a hard-
wood covering in the offices and re-
sidence quarters.

The present building is divided into
two portions, the front portion being
occupied on the first floor by the offices
of the warden and deputy warden, the
second and third floors by the resi-
dence quarters of the deputy warden
and the matron, while in the rear of
the building are the cells and prison.
On the second floor also is the chapel,
in close connection with the prison,
which will also be in use as a work-
room until the erection of the indus-
trial building. On the third floor is
the large water tank, with a capacity
of 2,000 gallons, and which will supply
the whole building with water.

In the prison portion of the build-
ing are 42 cells, 7 for women, 2 for
punishment, 33 being available for
ordinary male prisoners. The cells
are arranged in three tiers, one tier
for each storey of the building. In
each tier there are 14 cells, 7 on each
side of the building. The seven cells in
the south side and open directly on the
rooms of the matron, the division be-
ing made by the usual three-quarter
inch oak door. In the two punishment

(Continued on Page Five)

"CANNON BALL" TRAIN WRECKED

**Boys Charged With Having Driven
Spike Between the Rails**

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Antler, Indian Territory, July 31.—
The southbound "cannon ball" train
on the Frisco railroad was wrecked
yesterday at South Antlers. A spike
was driven between two rails on the
high side of a curve. The locomotive
struck it and rolled down an embank-
ment. The tender and baggage car
followed. John Hanson, the engineer,
will die, and Fireman Skelton was
killed. The officials believe the wreck
was caused by country boys who want-
ed to see the fast train stop in the
woods.

MAY TOUR THE STATES.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

London, July 31.—There is a possi-
bility that King Edward and Queen
Alexandra may visit the United
States unofficially next year. It is one
of the wishes of both to see some of
the wonders of America. The visit to
the States, if made, would come after
the visit to Canada, next year and
this is considered quite possible.

KING EDWARD AN EXHIBITOR.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

New York, July 31.—The steamer
Minnetonka arrived today from Lon-
don with ten horses from the stables
of King Edward and Lord Ross-
more, en route to Ottawa, where they
will be exhibited.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A TRAIN.

Paris, July 31.—An unsuccessful at-
tempt was made to dynamite a train
on which the Russian Grand Duke
Vladimir was a passenger, near Char-
leroi, Belgium. The attempt is at-
tributed to Russian anarchists.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, July 31.—Elmer Demp-
ster, nineteen years old, a negro, has
been arrested for the murder of Mrs.
S. Pearce and two children and shoot-
ing a third child.

TRAMPS SHOT A BRAKEMAN.

Dickinson, N.D., July 31.—Brake-
man Carr was shot and killed today
by tramps on a moving freight train
near Gladston, N.D., and brakeman
Frank Stine received a slight wound
in the ankle from the same source.
Four tramps were in a car and when
the brakeman entered he was fired on.

RIFLE EXPLODED.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

London, July 31.—John Williamson,
a private in the Seventh Fusiliers was
instantly killed at Cove Ranges by the
explosion of a rifle in the hands of
another private.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN ALBERTA

**Edmonton's Population More Than Doubled Twice In Last Five Years.—Calgary Has 403
More People Than Edmonton.**

The census commissioner this morning announced the populations of the cities and
towns of Alberta, as shown by the census now being completed. The returns
are as follows:

	1906	1901
Calgary,	11,937	4,091
Edmonton,	11,534	2,626
Strathcona,	2,927	1,550
Lethbridge,	2,325	2,072
Wetaskiwin,	1,654	550
Red Deer,	1,420	323
Macleod,	1,144	796
High River,	1,018	153
Lacombe,	1,015	499
Cardston,	1,002	639
Staffordville, the coal mining suburbs		
of Lethbridge,	623	306
Fort Saskatchewan,	585	306
Ponoka,	473	151

* Included the village of Stafford in census of 1901.

* * Was included in Lethbridge in census of 1901.

These figures are subject to final revision and correction.

WINNIPEG'S RAPID GROWTH

**Population of Prairie Capital Nearly
Doubled Since 1901.**

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Ottawa, July 31.—The first of the
census bulletins for Manitoba is issued.
The city of Winnipeg is given a popu-
lation of 90,235, an increase of 47-
975, since 1901. The other towns giv-
ing show a substantial increase.

Hon. F. Oliver sails for England on
Friday. There will be no successor
appointed to Preston until he returns.

MURDER AT HUNTINGDON.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Huntingdon, Que., July 31.—Ernest
A. Lee was arrested Sunday on a
warrant charging him with a murder
committed Saturday. Accused was on
the verandah of an hotel when he
drew a revolver. After firing two shots
across the road he deliberately point-
ed it at John S. King and fired point
blank. The shot struck King over the
heart and he fell dead.

OIL CHEAPER.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Toledo, Ohio, July 30.—Coincident
with the arrival home from Europe of
John D. Rockefeller a break of three
cents in the price of eastern oil and
two cents in western is posted by the
Standard Oil Co.

FAIR WAS GREAT SUCCESS.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Winnipeg, July 30.—With a fine
Saturday the Winnipeg exhibition
wound up what is considered to be
the most successful fair in its history,
with a total paid attendance of 118-
368, only slightly exceeded by the
two weeks' Dominion fair in 1904. A
manufacturers' section that has never
been exceeded here and a live stock
exhibit that exceeded all predecessors.
The only feeble department was the
attraction program, which, though it
included some of the best had also
some of the poorest. A regrettable fea-
ture was the action of several large
Winnipeg houses in refraining from
exhibiting, though as it was, Winni-
peg was represented by a manufactur-
ers' section that evoked expressions of
surprise by its size. By common con-
sent the carriage builders and allied
trades, avoided the fair though offer-
ed a whole building for their exhibits.
The three large iron works were also
absent but this was accounted for by
the non-settlement of the ironworkers'
strike to a large degree.

BAD HAIL-STORM AT INDIAN HEAD

**Area Four Miles by Twelve Suffered
Badly on Tuesday.**

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Ottawa, July 31.—Dr. Wm. Saunders
telegraphs from the Indian Head ag-
ricultural farm that he investigated
the damage done by the hail storm on
Tuesday last. The storm covered an
area four miles wide by twelve long.
He estimates eight thousand acres prac-
tically destroyed. The heads of grain
are filling fast and weather is fa-
vorable for ripening. Grain generally
has a healthy appearance.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

ALBERTA.

Thos. Fotheringham, Westhope.
C. H. Gray, Glenburn.
D. B. Donahue, Glenburn.
M. S. Tyler and wife, Louisville.
R. J. Tyler, Louisville.
Miss Waters, London, Ont.
J. J. Marshall, Orangeville.
G. L. Wood, St. Catharines.
L. L. Folbert, St. Mary's.
M. Adams, Winnipeg.
J. Ruse, Battle Creek.

QUEENS.

J. McKenzie, Ida Grove, Ia.
G. G. Ellis, Ida Grove, Ia.
G. M. Ellis, Ida Grove, Ia.
Hugh McMillan, Winnipeg.
M. O'Brien, Seana.

IMPERIAL.

Neil McDonald, Seattle.
A. Millan, Vegreville.
D. Millar, Goderich.
J. H. Shore, City.
F. R. Rudd, Astleyville.

WINDSOR.

C. F. Linsinger, Minneapolis.
A. E. Brown, Reston.
A. M. Marshall, Duluth.
H. Annis, Winnipeg.
S. H. Mackenzie, Grafton.
E. Gardner, Winnipeg.
P. C. Clark, Winnipeg.
E. C. Fenkins, Atlanta.
M. A. Switzer, Calgary.
John Macleod, Red Deer.
J. A. Underhill, Brampton.
Mrs. Geo. Gordon, Medicine Hat.
Elsie Gordon, Medicine Hat.
Ernest Gordon, Medicine Hat.
George Gordon, Medicine Hat.
Chas. Patterson, Camrose.
Miss Thompson, Winnipeg.
J. Bidwell Mills, Hamilton.
L. W. Caldwell, Winnipeg.
Frederic Fitzgerald, Edmonton.

BOUGHT COURT HOUSE SITE

**Provincial Government Secured Cen-
tral Location on McDougall St.**

The Provincial government com-
pleted this morning the purchase of
a site for the court house to be erect-
ed in the city. The site chosen com-
prises lots 68, 69 and 70 at the corner
of McDougall and May streets. The
location is centrally situated and con-
venient to the business section of the
city.

BALL SCORES.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Winnipeg, July 31.—Winnipeg 2,
Lakeland 2; called end 9th, dark-
ness; Fargo 5, Duluth 3; Calumet 1,
Houghton 0.

SASKATOON FORGER.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Prince Albert, July 31.—At the as-
sises here David Jones, committed for
forgery at Saskatoon was sentenced to
four months with hard labor.

SHOT HIS MOTHER.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Montreal, July 31.—Michael Gan-
non, aged 55, shot and killed his
mother 75 years old and then shot
himself through the heart.

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Oxford, July 31.—T. H. Trowe, a
C. P. R. conductor, was fatally in-
jured here Saturday while coupling
cars. He was horribly crushed and
was taken on a special to Dryden but
died en route.

RUNAWAY CARS COLLIDED WITH EXPRESS.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Toronto, July 31.—Three stock
cars broke from the engine on the
Grand Trunk at Mimico today and
ran down a grade, colliding head on
with the Muskoka express for Buf-
falo. The Mogul engine of express
was completely demolished. Fireman
Kenneth Campbell of Toronto was
pinned under it and burnt to death,
and Engineer Lynch of Toronto se-
verely hurt. Many of the cattle in the
cars were burnt to death.

APPEAL ISSUED TO THE TROOPS

**Former Members of the Douma Call
on the Soldiers to Free the
People.**

(Special to The Bulletin.)

St. Petersburg, July 31.—An appeal
issued by radical groups of the dis-
solved Douma to the army and navy
is being circulated through under-

groundchannels to soldiers and sailors.

The appeal cites that "Parliament has
been dissolved, and soldiers assembled
to oppress the people. The Czar would
not listen to the representatives of the
people but harkened to the counsel of
grand dukes, ministers, generals and
wealthy men. As a result Russia is
divided into two parts. On one hand
is the vast majority including all
peasants, and working classes, poor
and oppressed. The most enlightened
citizens and officials are martyrs in
jails. On the other hand are oppres-
sors of the people, men like Trepoft,
Prokhorosteff, and generals who ran
away from the Japanese but fired on
the people at Moscow and Odessa, the
Black Hundreds, and the police and
spies." The statement is then made
that the Government negotiated with
Germany and Austria whereby German
man troops are to enter the country
to defend Germans. By such negotia-
tions the Government has betrayed
the country and is now outside the
law. In conclusion it says, "Soldiers
and sailors, your sacred duty is to free
the Russian people from the treach-
erous government and defend Parlia-
ment. Every man falling in this holy
war will cover himself with eternal
fame, and the Russian people will bless
his name."

TEMPERATURE RECORD

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Winnipeg, July 31.—The weather has
been fine from Manitoba right through
to the Pacific coast. Temperatures
have continued high throughout Alber-
ta and parts of west Saskatchewan.
Throughout Manitoba it has been some-
what cooler. This morning it is bright
and cooler.

Edmonton fair	78	58
Medicine Hat, clear	83	56
Regina, clear	68	49
Broadview, clear	84	44
Birtle, clear	71	45
Brandon, clear	71	42
Morden, fair	70	41
Emerson, clear	76	58
Red Deer, clear	85	57
P. Albert, clear	68	56
Estevan, clear	70	53
Hamilton, clear	72	48
Pierson, clear	70	44
Carman, clear	71	44
Winnipeg, fair	79	46
Victoria, fair	72	56
Calgary, clear	80	46
Saskatoon, fair	76	57
Indian Head, fair	70	41
Moosomin, clear	67	47
Minneapolis, clear	72	42
Pipestone, clear	68	46
W. Selkirk, clear	69	41
Kamloops, rain	52	52
Lethbridge, fair	69	53
Quappelle, fair	70	50
Dauphin, clear	78	44
Virden, clear	69	49
Cartwright, clear	67	45
Portage la Prairie, clear	70	40

PRESERVING FRUITS

Are now arriving in due
season. Ladies should
bear in mind that this is
an off season for nearly
all kinds of B. C. Fruits
so that the supply is very
limited, and to ensure an
assortment orders should
be placed early to avoid
disappointment.

Blackberries

Are now arriving fresh
every day, and

Early Crawford PEACHES

will be along in a few
days. All fruit guaran-
teed at

Hallier & Aldridge's
Fruiters and Confectioners

WESTERN WOMEN VICTIMIZED

**Taken in by Fake Company Whose
Promoter is Charged With
Murder.**

Winnipeg, July 31.—That many gul-
lible residents of the west were vic-
timized by advertisements issued in
western papers by the "Dr. De Voss
Medicine Co." the moving spirit of

of which was Mrs. E. Miller who was
also the "doctor" and who is now un-
der arrest at Toronto with Wm. Bri-
dent charged with the murder of Mrs.
Agnes Briden on whom a criminal
operation is said to have been attempt-
ed by the Miller woman, is evidenced
by letters written to the company at
Toronto and to the Winnipeg branch.
Thousands of letters from western
points were found by the Toronto po-
lice in searching the premises occu-
pied by the "De Voss Company". The
writers enclosed from \$2 to \$5 for fake re-
medies and in some cases the names
of married women were found with
entries that indicated that considerable
sums, as much as \$50, had been paid,
amounts being presumed by the police
to have been paid for illegal operations.
The Winnipeg branch was opened two
months ago in rooms on Main street,
managed by Mrs. Kelly, a prepossessing
looking woman whose whereabouts are
unknown. Though there is no such
firm as the De Voss Medicine Company,
doing business now the advertisement
telling of the virtues of the treatment
is still being inserted in a Winnipeg
paper. The advertisement says forth that
the treatment is worth from 25 to 35
and in no case is hopeless. Ladies
are requested to write for literature
and are advised that a "lady" attend-
ant is available. As a result the busi-
ness of the company had assumed con-
siderable proportions and investigations
of the police indicate that thousands
of women through the west were vic-
timized.

A Magnificent Line of POPULAR PRICED BEDROOM FURNITURE

Nowadays it is not necessary
to spend a lot of money to get
something nice in Bedroom Fur-
niture. We have a large show-
ing of Dressers and Stands in
Golden Birch and Ash; Surface
Plain and Quartered Oak, and
Mahogany.

The extremely low prices we
have on these goods make buy-
ing easy. Come in and let us
figure on your furniture wants.

—THE—

Blowey-Henry Co.
Fine Furniture and Carpets.
JASPER AVE.



HELLO! JACK, OLD BOY

Up to do the Capital? How are
things down the line? By
George, I'll show you 46 and secure
a rig and will drive the city.

After The Drive.

That's certainly a swell driver,
Jack, at a reasonable price.
Say, Horner, keep a team and
surrey for tomorrow morn. We
won't forget your stand Ed-
monton Livery. Jack has come
over in your Tally-Ho Bus.

EDMONTON LIVERY

W. J. HORNER, Proprietor.
PHONE 44.

We Carry Everything

that a first-class Lumber Yard should keep in Stock.
We have just unloaded a Car of
PREPARED ROOFING,
the very best in the Market. We are watchful as
to buying, therefore can sell cheap. A visit from
you will be appreciated.

CUSHING BROS. CO., Ltd.

Branch Yard: 7th Street West, Near C.N.R. Yards. Phone 247.
Yards and Factory: Namayo, Elizabeth and Bellamy Streets. Phone 76

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital all paid up \$14,400,000
 Reserve Fund \$10,000,000
 Assets \$158,232,409

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

At Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. HON. PRES.
 Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C. M.G. PRESIDENT
 E. S. Clouston VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Branches and agencies at all principal points in Canada.
 Also in London, England
 New York, Chicago and Spokane
 And Newfoundland.

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credit issued for use in all parts of the world.
 Collections made on favorable terms.
 Drafts sold available at all points in the United States, Europe and Canada and in Hong Kong.
 Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.
 E. C. PARDEE, Manager
 Edmonton Branch

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital, paid up \$3,900,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$3,900,000.00

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received and interest allowed on deposits of \$1 and upwards at current rates from date of opening of account and compounded half-yearly.

G. R. F. Kirkpatrick,
 Manager Edmonton Branch

Union Bank of Canada**THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1865

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC

Capital paid up \$13,000,000

Assets \$18,000,000

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN

BRANCHES IN CANADA

ACCOUNTS received on favorable terms

SAVINGS BANK DEPT.

In connection, deposits of \$1 and upwards received

American and Sterling exchange bought and sold

Drafts issued payable at par at any point in Canada or the United States

I. J. ANDERSON, Manager, Edmonton.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000

RESERVE FUND \$500,000

PRESIDENT—RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA, AND MOUNT

R. TAL, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HON. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C. M.G.

DIRECTORS

R. B. Angus, A. Macdonald, E. S. Clouston, H. V. Meredith, E. B. Green

shields, A. T. Peterson, C. M. Hays, R. G. Reid, C. R. Hooper, James Ross, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Hon. R. Mackay, Sir William Van Horne, K. C. M.G.

Edmonton Agency—Bank of Montreal Building.

E. C. PARDEE, Agent.

A PLACE OF DEPOSIT

For the funds of individuals, corporations, institutions, firms, societies, clubs and associations of every kind; as well as for the monies of executors, administrators and trustees.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT 4 PER CENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

CANADA PERMANENT

MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

BRANCH OFFICE: IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, EDMONTON.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

E. E. WALKER, General Manager; ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

T. M. TURNBULL,
 Manager Edmonton Branch

BANK OF HAMILTON.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,500,000

RESERVE FUND 2,500,000

TOTAL ASSETS 29,000,000

Hon. W. Gibson, President. J. Turnbull, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Cyrus A. Birge. John Proctor.

Hon. J. S. Hendrie. Chas. C. Dighton.

Eighty-five offices throughout Canada.

A general banking business transacted.

Interest at current rate allowed on savings deposits from \$1.00 upwards.

Drafts sold payable in all parts of the world.

Special attention to Farmers' business and out of town accounts.

Collections effected promptly.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Edmonton Branch: H. A. GRAY, Agent.

City News**LOCAL.**

—The city council meets this evening.

—The Empire theatre attracted good crowds last week.

—Mr. Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, is in Medicine Hat.

—There will be cricket practice tonight and Thursday at 7.30.

—A. M. Marshall, the multi-millionaire hardware merchant of Duluth, is in the city.

—Mr. W. F. Brelin, M.P.P., for Alberta, left today for the north. He will be away over two months.

—Lacrosse practice this evening on the Second street grounds. All players are expected to turn out.

—Football called off.

—Calgary Herald is the authority for the statement that the B.C. Construction Co. have secured the normal school contract at \$118,000.

—Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Edmonton, who has been drilling for water in Vegreville, came up last night and reports his men have struck gas, which upon ignition has burned continually since Saturday with a flame six feet high.

—Senator James McMullen, who is visiting his niece Mrs. (Ald.) Manson, drove out to Fort Saskatchewan yesterday. He was exceedingly pleased with the crop prospects and thinks this will be a great agricultural district very soon.

—One of the pleasing features of our city, and one that reflects the highest credit upon our merchants, is the taste and skill with which the windows of the business houses are decorated.

—Both in quality and manner the display is unsurpassed in any city in the east.

—A number of the young people of the Baptist church were present at the lawn social last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Umbach, Isabella street.

—Very enjoyably the evening was spent in various unique forms of entertainment. Refreshments were served on the lawn.

—About thirty members of "A" squadron, C. M. R. turned out to the armories for drill last evening. Under command of Lieuts. Griesbach and Harbottle, they were put through rifle drill. Next Monday evening, foot drill will be held, and the Monday following a mounted parade is called.

—A lengthy line of inmates greeted Magistrate Cowan at the police court this morning, all charged with being drunk and disorderly on the streets yesterday. All cases were taxed 15, the exception being a chap who had become particularly unruly and was pocketbook suffered to the extent of \$6.

—The Anticora, the college ball team from Seattle, arrive in the city tomorrow from the south, where they have been playing with Calgary. The team will play three games with the Capitals, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Both teams are very evenly matched and close games are expected.

—Mr. Mitchell, chief weed inspector and Mr. Munroe of the department of Agriculture have gone east on the C.N.R. to hold a series of meetings. Today they are at Lamont, and will work westward until they reach Fort Saskatchewan in time to give demonstration at the fair.

—The department of the Interior has just issued a new map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, corrected to May 1, showing the even numbered sections finally disposed of up to that date. All new towns, railroad lines under construction and projected lines are marked in, together with a moderately close description of the character of the country in the three provinces.

—Miss Robinson, travelling secretary of the Women's Home Missionary Society, met the ladies of First Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon in the school-room of the church and organized a branch of the Society in Edmonton. The officers are: Hon. Pres. Mrs. D. G. McQueen; 1st vice president, Mrs. John McDougall; 2nd vice president, Mrs. J. M. Turnbull; 3rd vice president, Mrs. Bradman; Sec'y, Mrs. A. F. Ewing; treasurer, Mrs. John Owens; organist, Mrs. Ironsides; "Pioneer" secretary, Mrs. John Fraser.

FOOTBALL CALLED OFF.

The first league football match which was to have been played on Strathcona grounds this evening between Strathcona and Edmonton, has been postponed until tomorrow evening, the grounds having been secured by the baseball team for a game tonight. The football match will be played tomorrow evening in the same place and at the same time. The Edmonton team is to be picked from the following: Goal, Huggins; backs, Coward and Short; halves, Mantle, Spornin, Curie; forwards, Christie, Stewart, W. Orr, McLaughlin, J. Orr, McDonald, Sullivan.

FOOTBALL TO-NIGHT.

The Capital baseball team will play in Strathcona this evening on the exhibition grounds with the Strathcona team, weather permitting. The Strathcona fans declare that they have a new man that has everything in the west in the baseball line beaten a mile. They are going to play him tonight, and the team is confident of a victory over the Capitals new team.

VISITORS WON

(Special to the Bulletin)
 Calgary, July 31.—In the first game of the series with the champion Anacortes team of Washington, the visitors won the game if the ninth innings by a score of five runs to four.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Premier Rutherford is at Banff for a few days.

Mrs. Hewston, mother of Mrs. Howard Stutchbury, and Miss Clarkin, left this morning for their home in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McKim arrived in the city on Sunday from Sacramento, Cal., and will reside here.

SHOT BEAR AT COOKING LAKE

Alf. Brown and Frank Goode, of the Imperial hotel, who are camping at Cooking Lake, had an exciting few minutes with a large black bear yesterday. They were sitting in their tent when a commotion was heard outside and the men came to the door. When they saw what it was they made a grab for the shot gun, which was the only weapon at hand. They chased the bear for some distance and managed at last to wound it with the gun, and killed it with clubs. The bear was a large one, and was the first to be seen in this district for a good many years.

BORN

Killen—On July 28th, at 356 Fourth street, went to Mr. and Mrs. John Killen, a son.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Week JULY 30th

Wig Chase—comic

Flags and Faces of All Nations

Prof. Lewis, Cornet Soloist

Illustrated Songs

Comic Scenes on St. Cor.

PRICE—15c, 25c.

Saturday Matinee, 10c.

DICKSON & CO.

This list changed every three days.

We said it would be vacant lots this time. Here they are:

\$1960; fine corner on Fifth street west. Cheapest thing on the street.

\$6000; double corner on Victoria and eighth street west. A magnificent residential site.

\$2600; corner of Victoria and Ninth street west. You must go and see this.

\$1200; nice lot on Tenth street west, close to Hardisty avenue.

\$560; 3 beautiful lots on Sutherland street, close to Methodist church.

\$997; lot on Namayo avenue, just north of Sutherland street. Shuck on it.

\$850; nice level lot on Namayo avenue, between Heinicke and McDougall streets.

\$1200; double corner on Klinskino avenue, opposite English church.

\$17,500; valuable corner lot on First street west, south of track; can give option on this for one month.

Also five lots to lease on First street for five year term. Enquire.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal.

- SAVINGS BANK - DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

114 Branches Throughout Canada.

Agents in the Leading Cities of Europe and the United States.

A. C. FRASER, - Manager, - Edmonton

EDMONTON REAL ESTATE CO.

30 Norwood lots on First street and Sturgeon road, prices from \$250.

3 lots on First street, \$2000.00 each; easy terms.

3 lots on Second street, \$6000.00 each; easy terms.

House and lot on Fourth street, \$3500.00; easy terms.

4 Lots on Third street, \$5000.00; easy terms.

Large boarding house on Second street, rents \$55.00 per month; \$3,000.00; easy terms.

1 Lot on Fourth street, \$3300.00; easy terms.

Corner lot on Main street, close in, \$12,000.00; easy terms.

Lots on Eighth street, from \$2,000.00; easy terms.

2 Lots, corner and inside, on Victoria avenue, with house, \$7.00; easy terms.

corner lot on Jasper avenue and Great street, \$1100.00; easy terms.

Lots north of railway on Sixth, Seventh and Eighth streets, \$550.00.

2 Lots on Second street, north of railway, \$2250.00; easy terms.

Corner and inside on Fraser avenue, \$13,500.00; easy terms.

5 Lots on Klinskino avenue, \$500.00; easy terms.

4 Lots on Namayo avenue, \$500.00; easy terms.

Acre lots, Fairview, \$450 and \$500.

Corner and inside, Sixth street and Peace avenue, \$4500.00.

Main street business lot, earning income \$16 per month, \$500 per foot; easy terms.

Corner and inside on Twelfth street, \$2,500.00; easy terms.

3 lots on Thirteenth street, splendid residence site \$3,500.00.

Lots on Fifteenth street, from \$350.

Place of land fronting on Fort road, close to Government avenue; cuts 10 large lots, price \$4000.00. \$400.00 cash; balance \$10.00 per month without interest.

Business sites, residential lots, houses in all parts of the city.

Sole agents for Norwood and orwood addition.

Lots from \$250.00; ten per cent cash; balance payable \$5.00 per lot without interest.

Correspondence and Calls solicited.

Edmonton Real Estate Co., Next Hudson's Bay Land Department.
 Phone 299. P.O. Box 414.

Don't Sit Down And Mope

Because you have allowed good opportunities to slip through your fingers. Opportunities for investment are just as good now as ever they were.

DON'T MISS THIS SNAP

Good cash going concern in excellent location on Jasper Avenue. This business, from which the daily receipts amount to \$30, will be sold for the actual cost price of stock. Lease of premises does not expire for twelve months. Good reasons for selling.

National Trust Company, Limited.

REAL ESTATE

Alberta Branch: Corner Jasper and First Street.

Boarding House For Sale on Sixth St.

Containing nine bedrooms, large kitchen, parlors, etc. Has been recently papered and painted. For terms apply to

LOWE & CAPENTER, Box 607

Two Doors West of Merchants Bank.

ALBERTA - CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, HEDLE C. TAYLOR, President.

Joseph H. Gariepy, Vice-President. Edgar A. Brown, Secretary

Every Policy Issued is a Definite and Concise Contract of Insurance

Protecting Against Loss from Fire or Lightning.

Agents Wanted in Districts Not Already Represented.

IT DOESN'T OFTEN HAPPEN

That such a snap comes your way. We have for sale for a few days a block of Twenty Lots in the very centre of

SOUTH INGLEWOOD

These we will in blocks of Five Lots, at the following prices:

The N. W. five lots - \$700

The S. W. five lots - \$525

The N. E. five lots - 550

The S. E. five lots - 625

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in three, six and nine months, 7 per cent. Five per cent. discount for cash, or ten per cent. discount to any person taking the whole block.

Compare these prices with prices of other lots in that vicinity.

Seize the opportunity NOW. Don't Delay.

The GREAT WEST LAND CO., Ltd.

PHONE 138.

OFFICE: 288 JASPER AVE.

Advertise in the Bulletin---It Pays

DAILY—Delivered in City, 34 per year.
By mail, per year, 33.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year
\$1. Subscriptions strictly in ad-
vance.

BULLETIN CO., LTD.,

DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

TUESDAY, J. LY 31, 1906.

MOVE FOR UNION STATION

The time appears ripe for a move on the part of Edmonton toward securing a union station as a terminal for the railways converging on this city. The advantages of such arrangement over that of individual depots scattered throughout the city are too well understood to require explanation or advocacy and the public appreciation of these advantages is quite general enough and quite strong enough to warrant the city authorities in moving toward the object.

On the other hand the authorities of two of the railways have signified at least their willingness to consider the proposal. The vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway has said in effect that his company is prepared to enter into negotiations on the subject while the general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific informed the Bulletin yesterday that his company would be very glad to join in the project, provided the necessary accommodation could be secured thereby. The C.P.R. is generally understood to contemplate the erection of a station on or near Jasper on Tenth street but there is no reason to suppose that could equally good accommodation be secured they would be averse to joining their rivals in erecting a union station. Could such arrangement be secured it would not only concentrate the present railway business but would give the city a splendid basis on which to treat with other railways in future for it may be presumed such roads would prefer to tap the already established centre of business than to locate elsewhere and attempt to attract business.

It should be remembered in undertaking a movement to secure a union station that the advantages are not all on the side of the city but that there are very good reasons why the railway companies themselves should prefer such arrangement. In consequence the city should not be in haste to rush at the companies with offers of bonuses, rights of way, or other favors. A contribution from the city proportionate to the advantages to be derived by the city might not be objectionable but any such subsidy should be determined in recognition of the amounts the various companies would save by the erection of a union station as compared with separate terminals. The first step in the program should be to secure a conference between the representatives of the three roads and statements from these representatives of the attitudes of their respective companies toward the proposal. From these it should be possible to evolve a definite project and get the enterprise actually under way.

APPREHENSIVE OF THE RETURNS

The Regina Standard follows the fashion set by the Calgary papers some time since and utters a warning to its readers that the result of the census may not be altogether satisfactory to them. In reproducing the article from the Standard the Calgary Herald prefaces the following paragraph: "For some time past there have been rumors that the result of the census was going to be disappointing. The rumors affected 'Calgary, Regina and other points.' 'It is already on the boards that the towns and cities concerned will at once proceed to take a civic census.' 'The Herald believes good reasons exist why the city council should take a census of Calgary.'"

The preliminary preparations of the public mind for disappointments which the Standard and Herald appear to consider certain are somewhat suspicious. The census is supposed to be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the actual population of the country and to be taken under circumstances which assure the accomplishment of this purpose without fear, neglect or favor to or for any particular locality. Neither the Standard nor the Herald have assailed either the personnel of the enumerators or the system of enumeration and the only conclusion from the present outbreak is that these papers are afraid of what they cannot deny to be the truth. If so, why so? Have the populations of their respective cities been so overestimated that the journals are morally certain they will not make good when the returns are in? There may be another explanation but in its absence we may be pardoned for suggesting that the circumstances of the case fit admirably with the theory that the populations of Regina and Calgary have been overestimated with the knowledge and consent of the journals cited and that these organs are now busy preparing a soft spot on which to land when their inflated reports are punctured by the census returns.

This supposition is peculiarly sustained by the proposal that the councils respectively take a civic census of Regina and Calgary. If the present census is correct why the expense of a civic enumeration? If not correct why do not the dissatisfied parties say so and produce the evidence? By such course alone could the expense of a civic census be justified or its results be given popular credence. The act of taking a civic census without first proving the general census inaccurate would in itself be suspicious. Should the result of such census be substantially the same as that of the general enumeration the cities concerned could gain public credence for acknowledgment as the reward for their expenditure; while should the results materially differ the cities concerned could give public credence for their returns only by proving the inaccuracy of the general returns. That the present census is being fairly and accurately taken has not been questioned by the journals which desire a second enumeration under civic authorities; until its accuracy is not only questioned but disproved it will and should be accepted by the public as correct.

GRAIN PRICES.

(Special to The Bulletin.)
Winnipeg, July 30—Winnipeg, No. 1 northern, 79 3/4; No. 2, 77; No. 3, 74; No. 2 white oats, 31 1/2; No. 3 barley, 41; No. 1 flax 1.04.
ad sports

The Manchester House

(ESTABLISHED 1885)

Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Etc.

We have just received and placed in stock one full range of Blankets, Quilts, Bed Spreads, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Etc., and as we bought in large quantities, and always for cash, we are in a better position than ever before, to give our customers the very best value for their money. An inspection of our new stock will convince the most careful buyer.

GRAY WOOL BLANKETS
Weight 6 lbs, size 56 by 76, per pair, \$2.25.

GRAY WOOL BLANKETS
Fine gray wool blankets 6, to 10 lbs. in weight, \$2.75 to \$7.00 per pair.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
A special in a fine soft white wool blanket, sizes 64 by 94. This blanket is very extra value at \$4.50 per pair.

PLANELETTE BLANKETS
The very best quality \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair.

CRIB QUILTS
Children's white crib quilts 65c and 75c each.

BLEACHED SHEETING
7-4 single bed width, 30c per yard.

CRIB BLANKETS
Children's white crib quilts 65c and 75c each.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS
Fine bleached sheetings, heavy twill, 8-4 width, 90c and 40c per yard.

LINEN SHEETING
Extra fine Irish linen sheeting, 81 inches wide. All pure linen, per yard \$1.50.

PILLOWS
Full size pillows, assorted covers 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.35 each.

PILLOW CASES
Ready made pillow cases 42 by 36, 40c and 50c per pair.

READY MADE SHEETS
Made of heavy twilled sheeting, full size, \$1.75 and \$2.25 per pair.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.

267 Jasper Avenue East.

Blank Book & Ledger Ruling

Of all kinds done at

The Bulletin Job Rooms

OCEAN NAVIGATION

REFORD AGENCIES

Donaldson Line

GLASGOW

Sailings every THURSDAY from Montreal.

The Glasgow Line

Passenger Steamer

"ATHENS," 10,150 tons.
From Glasgow, - Aug. 11, Sept. 15th.
From Montreal, - Aug. 30, Oct. 4th.
FARES: Cabin, \$35 to \$12.50; Steerage, \$25.
Orders for tickets may be had from all Railway Agents. Freight orders issued for tickets from Glasgow.

Apply to W. P. CUMMINGS
City C.P.R. Depot, WINNIPEG or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
MONTREAL and TORONTO.

Nature's
cure for
stomach, liver
and kidney troubles is
Sanitaris
THE MONARCH OF MINERAL WATERS

J. B. MERCER, Agent, Edmonton.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe and effective Monthly Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (formerly W. Jackson)

How Blending Enriches

Blue Ribbon

TEA

"Blending" tea means combining several distinct styles so as to produce a richer and better balanced drink than would be possible by using any one kind alone.

For example, Indian teas are noted for their remarkable strength and pungency, while Ceylon teas are rather thin, but excel in fragrance. Each supplies the features that the other lacks. A judicious blend of the two gives Blue Ribbon Tea the richness and strength of the one with the delightful fragrance of the other.

Tea blending is a fine art, and a science demanding skill and experience, and many so-called blends are mere indiscriminate mixtures. But Blue Ribbon Tea is blended by an expert skill and experience, and the resulting flavor is simply perfect—nothing less. If you have not yet tried Blue Ribbon Tea, there's a treat in store for you. Lead packets, 40c. and 50c. a packet.

The C. N. R. STORE AND LUNCH COUNTER

ICE CREAM AND SODA FOUNTAIN

Special—Cheapest Bananas in the city.

Phone 172

AUG. FIBIGER, Jasper Avenue, opposite Fraser Avenue

Have You Ever Thought Edmonton Real Estate Has Always Been Good Buying?

But it never was as gilt edged as it is to-day, because it never was such a certainty. One good crop after another has eased all minds as to the stability and fertility of the soil and this is all that is required to make Edmonton the Chicago of Western Canada. Our city has passed the experimental stage, and the wise (?) men who looked on and predicted all kinds of evil things are soreheads now because they didn't buy.

The eyes of Manufacturers have seen the rapid and substantial growth of the city and the possibilities there are for their business not only in the city but in the vast expanse of splendid country within easy distance of it, with the large number of thriving towns springing up in every direction.

Edmonton is bound to grow by leaps and bounds during the next five years and there are many now living here who will say at the end of that time "Why didn't I buy some cheap property five years ago?" Are you going to be among the number, or are you going to sieze the opportunity NOW and save yourself all those bitter regrets?

Large Fifty Foot Lots in WESTMOUNT

Are selling today from \$100 to \$250.

What will they be worth in five years when we have sewerage, water and street railway? Would you like to guess? Better buy a few lots and reap the advance in value and let the other fellow do the guessing.

One-Third Cash; Balance in One and Two Years.

We will drive you out—Say when.

Our 'phone No. is 138.

Don't procrastinate—delays are dangerous. ACT NOW.

The GREAT WEST LAND CO., LIMITED.



THE Demonstrator

of domestic science, sent out by the Department of Agriculture, who used one of our "Famous Canada" steel ranges during the Provincial Exhibition, has nothing but praise to offer for the beautiful baking and cooking qualities. We want you to see this range.

Preserving Time Is Here

We are ready with a choice assortment of preserving kettles, steamers, skimmers, &c. See our granite preserving kettles from 30c. up.

Lundy & McLeod

THE NEW HARDWARE

Prompt Delivery.

Phone 540.

Jasper Ave., opp. Empire Block.

(Continued from Page One)

The Province of Alberta and Saskatchewan have been sending convicts to Stony Mountain in the past at the average rate of 80 per year. Now that the course of the stream has been changed and the 80 per year will be pouring into the Edmonton penitentiary, it will not be a year before the present accommodation will be taxed. To meet this probable difficulty half way and be prepared for emergencies, a portion of the proposed industrial building, 700 feet long, will be erected this fall. In this accommodation will be made for 100 criminals. This, however, will only be

STOLYPIN'S POLICY.
Premier Stolypin, in an interview said: "There has been no coupe d'etat and nothing has been done which

NO HONOR for Heavy Beards
"Carbo-Magnetic Elastic
Cushion Straps, \$1.00
Free Booklet "Hints to Shavers."
REVILLON BROS. LIMITED.

Box 45B. Phone 359.

SPORTS

Edmonton Wins Last Night

Before the eyes of the merciless sports of Edmonton, a hundred or so of whom were gathered on the bleachers at the second street grounds last evening, the redstocking clan from Wetaskiwin were brought out on the diamond and the lions of the Capital tore up their reputation with a score of 10 runs to a lonely one. It was cruel sport. And even when at the end of the sixth act the Capitals had the Cubs down with six runs, the Edmonton fans gave no sign of mercy, and the massacre was continued.

Yes, our old friends the Cubs were up in the air last night. It did look for a minute for two about the second innings as if they were going to hold up their end; but they were so sure of keeping down the much-roasted Caps to an easy win, that the game was taken out of their pockets before they had time to get started.

Luck was with the Cubs all the way last night. They had nice, new, clean uniforms on and their friends didn't know them. The strangers on the team were quite at home, considering this was their first time out on the home grounds.

Gieson was again conspicuous by his errors, and his bad miss in the fourth gave to the Cubs the only run they got.

Wetaskiwin had their same old bunch, Gonche, "Fatty" Dahl, and the rest of them. They were all there, but not with the goods this time. Pitman threw wild about half the game, and appeared to be rattled out of his boots.

It was the greatest runaway exhibition of the season. As soon as the Caps got the start, they kept on increasing in speed and runs. About the sixth innings, a miniature hurricane filled the air, and the more merciful of the spectators were glad of the excuse to depart from the scene, and leave the small boys and the fans to witness the total defeat of the Cubs.

Yet there were some interesting features. Among them were the spectacular catches of Martin, of the Cubs, at right field, and the batting of Sullivan, the curly-haired chap on the Cap team. Edmonton shouted glad when in the fourth Settley of the Caps dropped a fair ball right in front of the catcher, and got safe to first, while Sullivan who was at third reached home, while the pitcher was picking up the ball. Then in the fifth Howard, Gieson and Adams all came in a string to home plate, when several of the Cubs were asleep on the bases, and the pitcher and short stop were playing catch. This made six to one and the Caps eased up until the seventh, when they piled up four more, and the game was called.

Cricket

The Vice-Captain XI won on Saturday 7th by 72 runs. Despite the decisive victory, the sides were well represented and the batting by Brian Shaw was particularly attractive. Two of the losing team were run out owing to misjudgment on the part of Jones.

Score:

Captain XI—	
E. Slocock, run out.....	0
A. H. Jones, b Wood.....	4
W. Richardson, c Wilkins b Wood 15	
A. B. Watt, c l b Berlen Shaw 3	
H. R. Mouldfield (c o h), run out 0	
F. W. Chaney, run out.....	10
H. E. Grant, b Berlen Shaw.....	2
C. Lucas, b Berlen Shaw.....	1
R. Macdonald, c Wilkinson, b Wood 3	
R. H. Stewart, c Wolsey, b Berlen Shaw.....	1
W. Taylor, not out.....	1
Extras.....	3
Total.....	43
Vice Captain XI—	
R. Wolsey, b Chaney.....	3
C. B. Wood, c Chaney, b Jones 1	
Berlen Shaw, c Jones, b Grant 57	
Capt. Worsley, b Jones.....	13
Wilkinson (Rec.) b Mouldfield.....	5
O. L. Boyes (capt.) b Jones.....	22
Silas (M. D.) b Jones.....	3
G. Wolsey, b Jones.....	2
Whittier (H.), not out.....	4
Weaver (C. T.), b Chaney.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	115

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Tenders For The Sub-Structure Of Traffic Bridge at Battleford.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to "The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, Sask." and endorsed "Tenders for Battleford Bridge" will be received up to 4:30 p. m. Monday, August 12th, 1936, for the supply of all material and the construction of eight (8) concrete piers and two (2) abutments for a traffic bridge over the Saskatchewan River at Battleford.

About 5,000 cubic yards of concrete will be required in the work. A certified cheque for the sum of \$4,000 must accompany each tender. The cheque will be retained until the necessary contract and bond are executed and the work commenced.

The cheques of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the contract is signed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or waive any defects. Plans, specifications and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated at Regina, Sask., June 29, 1936.
P. J. ROBINSON,
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

AUCTIONEER LOUGHRAN

Sells in Town and Country. On Hay Market on Saturdays at 3 p.m. Commission three per cent on Live Stock, Live Stock, Furniture, and other Goods Bought for Cash at Auction Room, First Street. Give me a Trial. Furniture Sold at 5 per cent.

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.
If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.
Can anything be fairer?
If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

GRAND TRUNK REVENUE SYSTEM
A NEW PUBLICATION DESCRIBING THE
ELDORADO
OF
NEW ONTARIO
Cobalt
A RICH SILVER DISTRICT RECENTLY DISCOVERED
Has been issued by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM and will be mailed FREE on application to—
GEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
135 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

- THE - CAPITAL PANTORIUM,

Is the best place to get your Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

Lowest Prices.

Best Workmanship.

Special rates per month arranged.

Maxwell & Honest, Props.

79 McDougall Street,

Phone 539.

We Have Fresh Fruit
on Our Table Every Morning for
Breakfast at the
MARIAGGI
CAFE
OLD POST OFFICE STAND
JASPER AVE.

The Famous
Dorothy Dodd

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Wilson's FLY PADS
ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED A BUSH OF FLIES
Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.
TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM
ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

H. BOWEN
Real Estate Broker
1234 Jasper Ave. Phone 467

Emmloyment Agency
If you want men to work in any capacity apply to
M. H. Tuttle
Box 329
Office two blocks east of C. P. R. tracks.
Prompt attention given to all orders.

MR. INVESTOR

While keeping your ear open for the announcement of the

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Take a run out west and above all keep your eye on

North Jasper Place

EASILY THE BEST BUY IN THE CITY.

C. H. GIBSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

Jasper Avenue.

Opposite Merchants Bank.

Office Open Evenings.

EASTWOOD

SPENDID HIGH LAND ADJOINING EAST END CITY PARK AND CITY BOUNDARY

Portion of this Property has been sub-divided into Lots 50 x 150. Desirable Frontages on Fort Saskatchewan Trail
Prices from \$90.00 Up. Terms: One-Fourth Cash; Balance in Six, Twelve and Eighteen Months.

BUSES TO TAKE OUT INTENDING PURCHASERS

Apply

JAMES McDONALD

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KILLEN & GILBERT

GILBERT

Dry Farming the Best Edmonton Coal
West
FURNACE AND STOVE
Continued from purposed for domestic and steam purposes.
guaranteed. Prompt Delivery.
Mays Coal Co., Limited,
Box 246 Office Main Street

Canadian Northern Railway
Exceedingly Low Rates to
The Great Industrial
Fair of the West
WINNIPEG
July 23rd to 28th, 1906
\$22.00

Tickets on sale July 20th to 27th inclusive, good to return up to and including Aug. 2nd.
Through trains between Edmonton and Winnipeg without change. Luxurious new sleeping and dining cars and day coaches. Leave Edmonton daily, including Sundays at 10:15.
Get Berth Reservations and Fullst Information From
Wm. E. Dunn
City Ticket Agent
115 Jasper Ave. East Phone 525.
Edmonton, Alta.

1200 New Cottage, 4 Rooms, Summer Kitchen, Electric Light.
1025 Small Cottage on Lot Facing on Queen's and Frozier.
1300 4 Fine Lots on Corner. Groat Estate.
3800 2 View Lots. Corner 16th St. and Victoria.
BENDER & BENDER.
FIRST STREET, NORTH OF JASPER.

Well! Well! We
If you have any furniture or a piano to move, let us know
Western Cartage Company.
Express and Transfer
Call on us or ring up 'phone 524 or drop a card to P.O. Box 673.

Why everybody likes Abbey's Salt.
It is so pleasant to the taste that even children take it with pleasure. It does not "cake" or flake on top of the water. It effervesces slowly—may be drunk leisurely, without choking or blinding the user like seidlitz powders. The granules all dissolve—thus the full benefit of the salt is obtained with every dose. It is the ideal laxative and tonic to purify the blood—regulate stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels—and build up the system.
Abbey's Effer-Salt
25c. and 60c. a bottle.

St. Agnes' School
Elmpool Belleville
Patron—The Lord Bishop of Ontario. Thorough courses in English Languages, Music, Art and Physical Culture. Pupils prepared for the Universities. Conservatory of music examinations held at the school. Beautiful and extensive grounds, large and handsome building, equipped with every modern convenience and improvement, including gymnasium and swimming tank. For prospectus and full particulars apply to
Miss F. E. Carroll,
Lady Principal

Western News

Lethbridge Herald.
F. C. McKeown, of Zion City, Illinois, the headquarters of Dr. Dowie and his followers are registered at the Lethbridge. The Herald made an effort to see them but failed. It is understood they are here with the object in view of securing a big lot of land to locate a colony of Dowieites.
Wm. Middleitch was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary for perjury. Chief Justice Sifton passed sentence on Wednesday.

Lethbridge Herald.
John Mitchell, president of the Mine Union of America and one of the foremost men in the labor world, will visit Lethbridge early in September, probably the 11th of the month.
He is making a tour of the west, acquainting himself with the conditions of the mine. He will address a big mass meeting of the coal miners of Alberta when here.
He may make an effort to negotiate with the Coal Co. in regard to the trouble here, but Mr. Nanton's reply to the deputations last week warrants the opinion that he will not meet with success in such effort.

Lethbridge Herald.
A strike is on at the Taber coal mine this week. It is understood the union men employed there refused to work with several non-union men and demanded that they be dismissed. W. L. Hamilton, manager of the mine, refused to listen to the proposition and the union men quit work.
Later—it is understood that the non-union men in the Taber mine intend joining the union, and the strike will end.

Medicine Hat Times.
The Canadian Pacific Railway company will this week commence drilling for oil at a point about 21-3 miles south-east of the city of Medicine Hat. The drilling outfit filled several cars. These have already arrived and two more carloads are expected.
The operations will be under the charge of Mr. W. C. Ginter, of Pennsylvania, who has been specially engaged for this work and will commence operations at once.

Lethbridge Herald.
Justice Harvey arrived in the city from Cardston last evening and left for Montreal, where he will join his wife and proceed to the old country on a trip.

Saskatoon Phoenix.
There is a strong possibility of a tie famine in the Canadian Northwest this summer. At present the prices for first-class ties in Winnipeg range from 32 to 40 cents each, but in the mountains they can be obtained for 25 to 30c each. So far all the orders have been filled but there is expected to be trouble over several of the later orders.

Phoenix.
There's always something bright to look forward to. We'll soon be able to travel east and west without having to go to Regina.

Vidette, Indian Head.
The shortage of farm laborers this harvest promises to develop into a very serious problem, as the prospect for a most bountiful harvest become more assured. A petition is now in circulation in the Yorkton district, asking the C.P.R. to send 300 men direct to Yorkton from some point in eastern Canada to help with the harvest.

Fort Sask. Reporter.
Mr. Jack Shera, who was down trading with the Indians in the Saddle Lake and Whitefish districts, returned to the Fort last week. He was away nearly two weeks and enjoyed the trip very well. Business was pretty good and they sold all their flour, which was the only thing they took down. Mr. Shera says he has never seen the crops looking so good in the Galician settlements as they are this year. He reports the district west of Saddle Lake as settling up very quickly the majority of the new-comers being from the States.

Lethbridge News: In accord with the recent agreement between the Dominion government and the Dominion, the former will have charge of the distribution of R.N.W.M.P. throughout the province. According to positive information received from a good authority, the Provincial government has already decided to take away most of the men in the south and send them up north of Edmonton. K division is to be removed from Lethbridge, and Lethbridge is to be made a detachment outpost for Macleod. The present force of police will remain here till all danger of trouble from the strikers is removed, and after that there will be only three or four men stationed here. Superintendent Wilson is to be assigned to Calgary, while the present officer in command there is to be made a commissioner in assistance of commissioner for the Province of Alberta.

Raymond Chronicle.
The Knight Sugar Co. shipped from Lethbridge on the 18th inst. 350 head of beef and a few veal, the latter being an experiment, just a feeder to ascertain the pulse of the market on veal. The consignment was a good one and are all grass fed.

PRELIMINARY EXPLANATIONS.

Regina, July 26.—That the population of Regina city as it will be announced from the census bureau at Ottawa will be somewhat smaller than the majority of the citizens anticipate, is the opinion of George Ross, renumerator for the district west of Larne Street, who in speaking to the Standard this morning said he had finished his work and now had his books closed and in shape to send to the head office for counting. Mr. Ross was not the first to complete his work, the taking of the census in the east end of the city being the first finished. He says, however, that the other enumerators expect to finish in a few days and the whole of the books should be in Ottawa by one hour.
Although sworn to secrecy as to the actual figures, and thereby under obligation not to disclose them, Mr. Ross told the Standard that there would be disappointment among those who anticipated a five figure number of people. There would be thought, he is a great many names entered on his books which would not be counted, and would not therefore figure in the actual population. Many young men of the city, resident in boarding houses and hotels, would not be included in the final count and with these struck out it was possible that the figures would be away below the actual resident population of the city.

In view of the facts stated in the foregoing, Mr. Ross is in favor of the city going ahead with the private census which is contemplated. The count given out by the government will be manifestly unfair to Regina, and the only way in which accurate estimates of the number of people resident here may be secured will be by a private count. In this the figures of the various subdivisions might be included and with these counted, he is confident that the population will run up to the 10,000 mark.

REAL COMFORT THIS COLLAR
Here is the new soft collar that solves the problem of hot-day neckwear with real NECK EASE and STYLE as well. THE LOUNGE COLLAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN. In plain white Oxford mat cloth and flannels—soft, yet shapely, smart, yet comfy. Just ready in any size from 12 to 18, and priced to please your pocket, just as this ideal summer collar will please your neck. Ask at a good store and look for the brand in script, M. K. M. Berlin.

THE LOUNGE
Lounge
REAL COMFORT THIS COLLAR
Here is the new soft collar that solves the problem of hot-day neckwear with real NECK EASE and STYLE as well. THE LOUNGE COLLAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN. In plain white Oxford mat cloth and flannels—soft, yet shapely, smart, yet comfy. Just ready in any size from 12 to 18, and priced to please your pocket, just as this ideal summer collar will please your neck. Ask at a good store and look for the brand in script, M. K. M. Berlin.



From the semi-ready toyle book

While the young men of Canada, quickly open to modern ideas, at once adopted the Semi-ready system of tailoring, the older and more conservative men soon became as enthusiastic about it.

Way pay \$30. for a wait-to-order suit when you can get the same material, better tailored for \$20? You may see just how its looks made up before you buy. Semi-ready Suits are finished to measure in two hours after the order is booked. Every suit is fashioned to fit some particular physical type.

SEMI-READY WAISTCOATS

Sash and Door Factory

now in running order and in a position to manufacture all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Store Fronts, Shelving
Office Furniture and Dressed Lumber promptly

Contracting estimates furnished on all classes of work.

All Orders Given Immediate Attention.

Office and Factory: 2nd St., North of Skating Rink.

Office Phone 505. Residence Phone 421

NOTICE.
"This is to give notice that we have applied for permission to erect piers and booms in the Saskatchewan River as per plans deposited with the Minister of Public Works and the Registrar of Deeds in this district."
THE EDMONTON LUMBER CO. LTD
By 1 month from July 17.

Coal Firewood
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Safe Investment
A deposit account in our Savings Department. Interest allowed at highest current rates. No delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the deposit.
Dominion Bank
Few Doors West of McDougall & Secord.
Edmonton Branch : : W. S. GRAY, Manager.

Tooke SPORTING SHIRTS
Are designed to give the greatest freedom of action and general comfort.
They are well and strongly made, look natty, and come in hundreds of printed fancy weaves.
In summer weather they are very comfortable and quite the correct thing for business and general wear.
Careful dressers for more than a quarter century have always demanded Tooke Shirts.
TOOKE BROTHERS, Limited,
MONTREAL.

BUY NOW IN SHERBROOKE & WOODCROFT
The Northwest End of the City is destined to become the fashionable section of Edmonton.
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sub-divisions are located in this part.
In SHERBROOKE lots 50 x 140 feet are \$100.00 each.
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You cannot lose money by investing in this property.
The terms are 1-3 cash; balance in one and two years, with interest 7 per cent.
The first payment on a \$75.00 lot is only Twenty-five dollars and you have a whole year before the next twenty-five dollars is due.
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NORWOOD BLOCK. : : : : : EDMONTON.

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Whether in Need of
Table Cutlery
or not it will pay you to investigate the values we are offering in
A 1 Silver Forks and Spoons.
Some Odd Lines to Clear at Odd Prices.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAIRDWARE
Guns and Ammunition. House Furnishings

MILNER'S COAL
LEAVE ORDERS AT BERG'S FRUIT STORE.
Phone 67 Prompt Delivery
Milner & Co
Cook's Cotton Root Compound
The only safe official monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, 41 per box; No. 2, for severe cases, 83 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute.
The Luck Medicine Co. W. Va., U.S.A.

Dry Farming the Hope of West

By John J. Cowan, in the Century Magazine

Nearly one-third of the entire area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and our insular possessions, consists of vacant public lands regarded as naturally unsuited to cultivation on account of insufficient rainfall.

In at least ten Western commonwealths, the public lands constitute so large a portion of the public domain as to dominate their economic character. Great belts of territory are frequently in a condition closely bordering on anarchy. Cattle-owners and sheep-owners struggle for possession of lands belonging to neither. Forests are burned and looted. Legislators, governors, judges and minor public officials are elected and corrupted at the dictation of the cattle kings; and laws are passed, repealed, enforced, or disregarded to suit their interests. Legitimate settlers are discouraged, driven off, or bought out for a song. Agriculture is confined almost to small and scattered bits of irrigated land.

The vacant public domain now consists of about 600,000,000 acres. Of this area probably 70,000,000 acres are absolute desert, of sand, alkali, rock, and inhospitable mountain peak, on which no useful vegetation is found, and which would probably never be of any considerable economic value to mankind, excepting for their mineral resources. Approximately 90,000,000 acres may be described as woodland, sparsely covered with small trees, individually of small value, but yet useful for firewood, fence-posts, mine timbers, and similar purposes; and some 70,000,000 acres are heavily timbered, and of inestimable importance to present and future generations, not only for lumbering but also for the conservation of the water-supply. Possibly 70,000,000 acres may be reclaimed by irrigation, and then brought to a high state of productivity. There will then remain more than 300,000,000 acres, useful, according to commonly accepted ideas, only for grazing.

However, the vacant public lands comprise only a part of the region of deficient rainfall known as Arid America. To these must be added the great railroad grants, the allotments of school lands to the several States, and the princely domains that have passed into the hands of private owners. In Texas alone there is an area of unimproved and uncultivated land almost equal in extent to the whole German empire. With the exception of Washington, western Oregon, the northern half of California, and small portions of Idaho and Montana, the term Arid America includes virtually all the land between the one-hundredth meridian and the Pacific. Leaving out of consideration the portions that extend across the Canadian and Mexican boundary lines, it covers a territory extending north and south for a distance of 1200 miles, and east and west for 1300 miles, embracing four tenths of the total area of the republic, and containing not less than one thousand million acres of land. To this may not improperly be added the so-called sub-humid region between the ninety-seventh and the one-hundredth meridians. In which occasional seasons of sufficient or even superabundant rainfall are followed by years of drought, when scorching winds shrivel up the growing grains and grasses upon which depend the hopes of the farmers. Over almost exactly one half the area of our country, therefore, the rainfall is insufficient for the successful cultivation of the ordinary crop plants—by ordinary farming methods, at least. Agriculture, wherever attempted at all, partakes of the nature of a hazardous speculation, generally resulting in disaster, or at best, a meagre and hard to mouth existence; and grazing, backed up by ample capital and resources, is considered the only safe and profitable pursuit. This vast area, in which grazing is the principle industry, extends over all or part of seventeen States and Territories. In ten of these not more than two per cent of the land is under cultivation, and the population averages less than three to the square mile.

On the grazing lands, from twenty to thirty acres of pasturage are required for the support of a single cow. Wherever irrigation is practicable, the same amount of land, watered and planted with alfalfa, will support many cattle. But wherever the same lands can be planted in fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, each farm of forty acres, will support a family of from three to five persons. In many districts in the West the statement might be made much stronger without exaggeration. There are hundreds of ten-acre patches of irrigated land in the Salt River valley of Arizona, on the Grand River of Colorado, on the San Bernardino of California, and in many other regions, that yield a better and surer livelihood for a family of the average size than do the ordinary farms of from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres anywhere east of the Mississippi River. If the uncultivated public lands to which water can never be taken by irrigation ditches, could be made as productive as ordinary western land under the ditch, they alone would easily support a farming population of 35,000,000 souls. This is more than the entire present farming population of the country. That irrigation alone can never furnish a satisfactory solution of the problem presented by the arid and semi-arid lands

of the West is proved by the fact that west of the one hundredth meridian, conserved in storage reservoirs and distributed to the best possible advantage an area equal to one-fifth of the total land surface of the country would remain unsupplied.

Contrary to common accepted ideas as the statement may be, it is, nevertheless, an amply demonstrated fact that where ever in this great arid empire the annual rainfall averages as high as twelve inches, as good crops can be raised without irrigation as with it. This means that almost every acre of the great plains between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and most of the inter-mountain parks and plateaus between the Rockies and the Pacific, will produce as abundantly as will the rich prairie-lands of Iowa, and Illinois, and much more abundantly than the richest land in any of the older States along the Atlantic seaboard; that there is enough land now utilized, if at all, only for grazing to make possible the trebling or quadrupling of the present farming population of the United States, that, outside of comparatively small areas in western Texas, and in portions of Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Southern California, there is little arable land in the great west that may not be divided into forty-acre farms, each of which will be capable of supporting an average-sized family.

Probably there is no exaggeration in the statement made by one writer that the region between the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, bounded on the south by the Rio Grande and on the north by the Canadian border, is capable of producing fruits, cereals, vegetables, and live stock sufficient for the support of the present population of the world. This vast area of fertile, and as yet almost untutilled, land is the foundation upon which the American people must build up a continuance of their prosperity for at least a century to come. Properly utilized, it may solve many perplexing problems. It will relieve the congestion of the cities, provide an outlet for superabundant capital, and afford opportunities for the enterprising and discontented for decades. It contains the richest mineral deposits, the greatest forest resources, the most fertile soil, and the most genial and salubrious climate on this continent. It would furnish a stimulus that would be felt not merely in the great centres of population, but in the remotest hamlets, and on the most isolated farm in the republic.

The United States department of Agriculture, the governments of the various states in which vacant public lands are located, and the great transcontinental railroads, owning land grants, have awakened to a realization of the importance of "dry farming," or scientific soil culture which means more to the people of the United States than do all of the costly irrigation projects now under way or projected for the future.

Estimates of the amount of land that can be reclaimed by irrigation vary all the way from 50,000,000 acres up to 120,000,000 acres, with the weight of authoritative opinion decidedly favoring the lower figure. Yet if one per cent of the money now being expended for irrigation works, were made available for the education of the people who ought to be interested in dry farming, it is probable that five hundred million acres of land—perhaps more than that—could be reclaimed from its present unproductive and comparatively worthless state. Just as rapidly as settlers, whether native-born, or immigrants from foreign countries, could be taken to it.

It has been demonstrated, on half a score of experiment stations, on as many more model farms maintained by Western railroads, and on hundreds of private farms, that all that is necessary on the plains and in the inter-mountain parks and valleys, is intelligence to make the most of the rains and snows that fall in order to grow as good crops as can be raised anywhere. In other words, farming methods must be adapted to natural conditions. This seems so simple and self-evident that the only wonder is that men have been so very slow in finding it out. It ought not to be hard to believe that lands that produce the rich buffalo grasses and grama grasses of the plains can be made to produce crops still more valuable with cultivation adapted to the soil and climate. Carrying the same argument a little further, there are many who believe that wherever sage-bush, cactus-plant, yucca, Spanish bayonet, and greasewood will grow, plants of economic value may be made to grow also.

However, what the national department of agriculture, the various state governments, and the great railroad corporations have at last been made to see, has been demonstrated every season for twenty consecutive years, by Mr. H. W. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the pioneer "dry farmer." In scores of places from the James River to the Arkansas he has been uniformly successful in producing without irrigation the same results that are expected with irrigation, with comparatively little additional expense, but not without a great deal more watchfulness and industry. What western people have become accustomed to calling the "Campbell

system of dry farming" consists simply in the exercise of intelligence, care, patience, an tireless industry. If details in details from the "good-farming" methods practiced and taught at the various agricultural experimental stations; but the underlying principles are the same.

These principles are two in number. First, to keep the surface of the land under cultivation loose and finely pulverized. This forms a soil mulch that permits its evaporation through to the compacted soil beneath; and that at the same time prevents the moisture brought in from the ground from being brought to the surface by capillary attraction, to be absorbed by the hot, dry air. The second, is to keep the subsoil finely pulverized and firmly compacted, increasing its water-holding capacity and its capillary attraction, and placing it in the best possible physical condition for the germination of seed and the development of plant roots. The "dry farmer" thus stores water not in dams, and artificial reservoirs, but right where it can be reached by the roots of growing crops.

Through these principles a rainfall of twelve inches can be conserved so effectively that it will produce better results than are usually expected of an annual precipitation of twenty-four inches in humid America. The discoverer and demonstrator of these principles deserves to rank among the greatest of national benefactors. He has not merely made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but he has made it possible to cover with wheat and corn, alfalfa and other useful crops acres of thousands of square miles of fertile land on which nothing at all could be grown before, and which, in the past, have been a barren waste.

Water moves in the soil by capillary attraction—up as readily as down. To prevent it from rising to the surface after it has been stored beneath is the primary object of the loose soil mulch, composing the two top inches of soil. This answers the purpose of a lid on the natural reservoir, preventing the moisture from arising to the surface and thus evaporating in the hot, dry atmosphere. At the same time this soil mulch forms an open porous bed upon which the rains and snows fall, permitting the moisture to percolate readily through into the compacted ground beneath. Special agricultural implements have been designed and brought into use for packing the sub-soil, and for stirring and pulverizing the surface but a detailed description of these would be outside from the purposes of this article.

Dry farming is essentially scientific farming; and for that reason the term used by Mr. Campbell, "scientific soil culture," is perhaps, more truly descriptive than the popular term. Nevertheless, its principles can be, and are, applied just as successfully by men who have little of the education of the schools as they are by college graduates. However, no farmer in the arid soil need hope for even moderate success without unceasing and tireless diligence. The remarks once made of the lands of the Dakotas, "tickle them with a hoe, and they will laugh with a harvest," is very misleading. It is true that in the Dakotas and elsewhere as well, great bonanza wheat-farms are cultivated at a profit, with no other operation than the preliminary preparation of the soil, consisting of shallow plowing and harrowing. Sometimes even the harrowing is dispensed with. These huge wheat-farms rarely yield a crop of from more than ten to fourteen bushels to the acre; and operations, to be profitable, must be conducted on an enormous scale. If, instead of merely "tickling" the lands, owners of the bonanza farms were to cultivate them thoroughly, they would be rewarded with a harvest fourfold as great.

After the land has been deeply plowed, the under-soil packed by the sub-soil, packer, and the surface har-

Continued on page 9.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Thursday, August 16, 1906, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 2, 1906. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Bovril at Luncheon

The luncheon menu puzzles the cook more than that of any other meal. BOVRIL is a wonderful help in solving the difficulty. It gives a delicious flavor to any luncheon dish by adding to it the strengthening essence of prime beef.

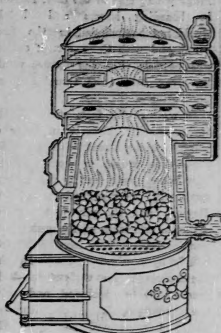


BOVRIL

Eight pounds of prime beef is concentrated in four ounces of BOVRIL.

With a broken egg, a bit of butter, and a dash of salt, the mixture will mix out easily. As soon as the golden brown is done.

Bovril is prepared only by BOVRIL LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND, and MONTREAL, CANADA. By special appointment Purveyors to His Majesty King Edward VII. Save Coupons over neck of bottle and get beautiful Premium Picture.



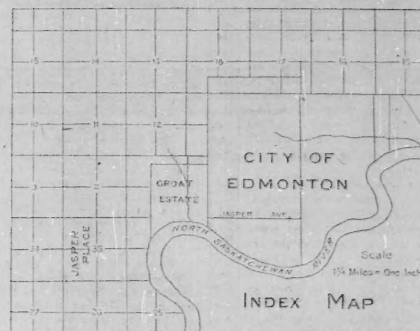
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BE WISE BUY NOW! A SURE MONEY MAKER!



Jasper Place

EDMONTON

BEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Directly West and South of All Railways.

... Closest Property to the River.

EASY TERMS.

WATSON & COMPANY.

Pack Your Trunk And Go East

That's a good start toward a pleasant and profitable Summer Vacation. In purchase of your ticket tell the agent it MUST read over the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. Railway

between the Twin Cities and Chicago. Five handsome daily trains, including the Pioneer Limited and the Fast Mail. Direct connections at St. Paul Union Depot with all trains from the North and West. Sleeping car berths higher, wider and longer than the berths in other sleepers and therefore cooler and more comfortable for Summer travel.

Let us know where you are going and full information as to rates, routes, connections, etc., will be cheerfully furnished by return mail

W. B. DIXON
NORTHWESTERN PASSENGER AGENT.
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ACRE LOTS - GLENWOOD - ACRE LOTS

Adjoining Jasper Place, west of the city, and

ACRE LOTS - PARKVILLE - ACRE LOTS

One-half mile north Elm Park. One mile north G. T. P.

Price of these acres from \$200 to \$250 each. Liberal reduction to purchasers of five acres and upwards.

Easy Terms One-third cash, balance one and two years Almost your last chance to secure choice acreage so near the city limits.

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Some fine farms north of the city and at reasonable prices.

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Norwood lots \$250 and \$375 each. East End lots from \$300 up. H. B. R. lots from \$700 up. Great Estate from \$250 up. Delton and King Powell from \$185 upwards. West End lots from \$1,000 upwards.

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In several localities and many of them good buying.

HAMMOND & CO.

Call and see us. 219 Jasper Ave.

Dry Farming the Hope of the West

Continued from page 8.

powder and pulverized, a full year should elapse before the first crop is planted, in order to obtain the best results. This season is needed for the collecting and storing of water. In the winter and early spring, heavy snows cover the ground. When these melt in the spring, instead of draining off or evaporating, as they have done for ages, they sink in the reservoir prepared for their reception. As soon as the surface is dry enough the ground is harrowed over and over again, to place the soil much in proper condition. This is repeated after each rain, until seeding time arrives. The seed is then drilled in just deep enough to place it below the soil much in the moist, compacted soil beneath, causing germination in the quickest possible time. After planting the dry farmer does not try to luck and Providence to do the rest, and blame it all on the weather. If the final result is failure, but he continues to harrow over the ground after each rainfall until the growing crop is too far advanced to permit of this without causing its destruction. By that time it covers the ground fairly well, protecting it in some degree from the sun and hot winds, and making the constant loosening of the soil much less imperative.

No sooner is the crop harvested than preparations begin for the next seeding. The plow follows close behind the harrower, cutting a furrow seven inches deep. Behind the plow follows the "subsoiler" packer, similar in shape to a disc harrow, but having ten sharp wheels that cut deeply into the plowed soil and press the soil firmly together. The packer is drawn very slowly, but all ground plowed is packed and harrowed before the work is stopped for dinner or for the night's rest. No matter how long a time must elapse before the planting of the next crop, the ground is harrowed over after every rain, but never when it is dry. Through winter and summer this persistent and untiring stirring of the soil much is continued, whether any rain is planned or not. The dry farmer, therefore, knows no season of rest or idleness. He knows that eternal vigilance is the price he must pay for good crops. He not only believes, but practices, "the gospel of work," and richly deserves the ample rewards that are surely his.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that rational dry-farming methods, as above outlined, will produce from three to five times the results of ordinary farming methods on the same lands. In the semi-arid belt between the ninety-seventh and one-hundredth meridians, twice the usual amount of labor is necessary. This is partly offset by a saving of more than two thirds of the seed, and is richly compensated for by an increase in the harvest, amounting to from 200 to 400 percent. The ordinary farmer on the plains sows forty quarts of wheat to the acre, and threshes anywhere from nothing at all up to twenty bushels. The average crop grown in Kansas for the last fourteen years has been thirty bushels to the acre, and fifteen bushels to the acre was the highest average for the state in any year in that time. The farmers who follow the Campbell system sow only twelve quarts to the acre, and never fail to harvest from thirty-five to fifty-six bushels. Last year the largest crop ever produced in Kansas was raised. It averaged twelve and three quarters bushels, totaling 7,376,367 bushels, grown on 5,584,947 acres of land. The average crop in the state by users of dry-farming methods, was thirty-seven bushels to the acre. If this average had been maintained throughout the state, the Kansas crop for 1905 would have amounted to 216,599,739 bushels.

The average annual precipitation between the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains and the Kansas-Nebraska line is 14.93 inches. In this arid region, in which long experience has proved ordinary agricultural methods to be unprofitable, there is a margin of almost three inches over the requirements for the successful following of dry-farming methods. While an annual rainfall of twelve inches is sufficient to bring to maturity any ordinary farm crop there are many special crops that can be grown to good margin of profit with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Experiments are now in progress for the development of varieties of wheat, alfalfa and corn possessing greater drought-resistant qualities than are now known. Enough progress has been made along this line to prove the entire practicability of developing such varieties, and therefore those who do not hesitate to say that the time is not far in the future when it will be possible to grow crops of economic importance wherever natural vegetation of any kind flourishes. Of course to produce or create, varieties of ordinary crop plants that will flourish under arid conditions will require years of careful cultivation and selection with regard to drought-resistant qualities. That such experiments will ultimately be crowned with perfect success is surely no unreasonable expectation, in view of the miracles that have been performed by Luther Burbank and others with plant life in other fields of investigation.

While the methods used in dry farm-

ing were evolved from the experience of private persons, without aid or encouragement from official sources, yet within the last few years the Department of Agriculture has made a contribution of inestimable importance to the dry-farming method by making a systematic and successful search for crop plants particularly adapted to cultivation in arid and semi-arid regions. In this work and in the general investigation of improved methods of farming in arid America, it has been, and is now being, ably seconded by the various state agricultural schools throughout the west. While practical dry farmers have proved by their own experiences on hundreds of different farms, that all the ordinary cereals, forage plants, fruits, berries, and vegetables, will flourish and richly reward the agriculturist in the arid belt, if the agriculturalist in the arid belt is given sufficient care and attention the Department of Agriculture, and the various state agricultural schools, have shown that certain valuable crops can be raised with much less labor than others, and that some will flourish better without irrigation in some parts of arid America than they will flourish to any part of humid America.

Work on these lines is in progress and is far from being complete; but among the crops proved to be particularly adapted to cultivation on the high, dry plains, are dwarf Milomaise, Turkestan alfalfa, Kaffir corn, proso, emmer, Swedish oats, beardless barley, native white-stemmed grass, and several other native grasses. More important than any of these, however, is durum, or macaroni, wheat. The first crop of this of commercial importance grown in the United States was harvested in 1901, and amounted to 100,000 bushels. Last year the crop exceeded 15,000,000 bushels. It does not thrive in humid regions, requiring for its most perfect development a dry climatic and semi-arid land. The variety best adapted to cultivation on the American plains, is Kubanka durum, native to the great plains of Russia north of the Sea of Azov, where the climatic conditions existing in eastern Colorado and Western Kansas are almost exactly reproduced. Exhaustive tests have shown that for all baking purposes, this wheat is superior to any of the ordinary varieties of winter wheat grown in this country; and laboratory tests have proved that it contains a higher percentage of both gluten and gluten than do the common varieties, making it more palatable and more easily digested. Durum is widely grown in Europe for the manufacture of macaroni and like products. Nearly 2,500,000 lbs. of the manufactured products and a considerable quantity of the wheat and flour are imported into this country every year, for the reason that the common varieties in America make very inferior macaroni, vermicelli, and spaghetti. It is probable that imports of these products, and of wheat and flour of their manufacture, will show a very rapid decline, and will soon cease altogether. For a time the milling interests opposed the general planting of durum wheat, asserting that its hardness would make necessary costly changes in their machinery and methods. However, in the face of a rapidly increasing annual crop of durum wheat, these objections have virtually ceased to be heard. Its general cultivation will be attended with so many advantages that the milling interests will have to adapt themselves to it, and its prolific qualities and suitability to lands that are now waste, make it advisable to raise it, even if it should have to be marketed at a lower price than that prevailing for less hardy varieties. The average crop of durum throughout the west last year was forty bushels to the acre. As its cultivation becomes more general, it is probable that the centre of the American wheat-belt will be moved at least two hundred miles farther west.

Hundreds of striking instances of successful farming by the methods of the Campbell system of soil culture might be cited; but a very few examples showing the growth of the idea will suffice. Twenty years ago, Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, now of Colorado Springs, acquired 30,000 acres of land in Graham county, western Kansas, and founded Hill City almost in the centre of the tract. For fourteen years portions of this land were cultivated by old-fashioned methods. In all that time only one good crop was harvested, that being in a season when the rainfall was abnormally large. He heard of Mr. Campbell and his system of dry farming, and sent for him, telling him to go ahead and show just what he could do on land on which profitable farming by ordinary means had proved to be impossible. Mr. Campbell laid out a model farm on the land that had been tried often with sixth successful crop. Last season the fourteen years in which old-fashioned methods were followed, thirteen failures were scored. In the six years in which the Campbell system had been on trial on the same lands, a crop failure had been unknown. The smallest yield of wheat per acre in that time had been thirty bushels, while farmers close by have never obtained more than thirty bushels per acre, and very rarely at that. A six-year-old orchard is as prime condition as the trees being as large as fruit-growing district of Palmdale. A more complete vindication of all the claims made by advocates of the practicability of farming on the plains without irrigation could not well be imagined.

About a year ago the members of the Young Men's Club of Cheyenne, Wyoming, listened to the reading of a paper on the subject of dry farming by State Engineer Clarence J. Johnson. A project was at once set on foot for the opening of a demonstration farm on waste land near the city, supposed to be entirely worthless without irrigation. This farm was put in charge of Mr. F. C. Herrman of the Irrigation and Drainage Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Last season record-breaking crops of corn, potatoes, peas, oats, and garden vegetables were grown on those "waste" lands. Winter wheat, rye, alfalfa, and barley were also sown. Within ten days the grain was ten inches high, covering with a perfect carpet of green the land that had been considered incapable of raising anything.

At this writing all these crops promise a more abundant yield than will be obtained from the irrigated lands of the same neighborhood; and unless hail or some unforeseen cause works havoc, a great impetus will be given to the cause of dry farming throughout Wyoming and adjacent States. In the work of this demonstration farm, the Board of Trade of Cheyenne, the State and National governments, and the great railroads are all co-operating. In order to determine just what can be done by scientific soil culture to improve agricultural conditions on the arid and unproductive lands of Wyoming. A full description of the methods used and the results obtained will be published in pamphlet form, and will be distributed broadcast throughout the west. During the present year exhaustive tests of dry farming will be made at this place with corn, potatoes, durum wheat, field peas, sugar beets, broom grass, beardless barley, and a large variety of forage plants, cereals, and vegetables. So promising has the experiment so far proved that one hundred farmers of the neighborhood are now trying dry farming methods under the direction of the superintendent of the demonstration farm.

Near Julesburg, Sedgewick County, in northeastern Colorado, dry farming is practiced more generally than in any other portion of the west, with highly gratifying results. The average crops reported last year by the farmers of that region without irrigation were: wheat, thirty-five bushels to the acre; corn, fifty bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; rye, thirty bushels; oats, sixty-five bushels, millet, two tons; and cane for forage, five tons. As a result of this showing, many of the farmers of the neighborhood who have been irrigating their lands have sold or given up their water-rights and abandoned the use of the ditch entirely. A similar movement has been begun at Fort Collins, some of the farmers who tried both methods last season, finding that dry farming yielded larger returns than they were able to obtain in adjoining fields by the use of irrigation. However, action of this kind is at present ill-judged and premature, and is discouraged rather than countenanced by the true friends of dry farming. No doubt irrigation is the best, safest and most economical treatment for lands on which irrigation is practicable. It is to the millions of acres of arid land that can never be irrigated because there is not water enough that dry farming comes as a messenger of hope.

There is nothing inimical to irrigation in the dry farming movement. Each has a wide field before it. In many regions it is possible that a combination of irrigation and dry farming methods will be found desirable. An economical use of the water stored in reservoirs, in accordance with dry-farming principles, and by conserving the rains and snows that fall in the soil as taught by the advocates of dry farming, and drawing upon the irrigation ditches only to supply the deficiency, it is possible that irrigation reservoirs may be able to supply double or treble the acreage they can serve by the present wasteful methods and that great stretches of territory in which the rainfall is so small to allow the successful application of dry-farming methods alone may be covered with waving grain fields.

Last autumn the little settlement of Limon, situated on the dry plains of Lincoln County, Colorado, leaped into wide-spread prominence on account of the surprising exhibits of agricultural products made at the second annual harvest festival of the Eastern Colorado Fair Association. The surrounding country is far from the possibility of irrigation and its agricultural future depends absolutely upon the success of dry farming methods. The exhibits of garden vegetables, cereals, and forage crops were equal to any made at any country fair in the country, and were amply sufficient to silence the critics who have long claimed that western Colorado never can become a prosperous farming country. Twenty-pound squash and thirty-five-pound cabbages and an eight-pound sugar beet were among the prize winners; as also were specimens of potatoes that yielded 200 bushels to the acre, of winter wheat that yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre, of corn that yielded forty bushels to the acre, of rye that yielded twenty-five bushels to the acre, and of alfalfa that yielded ten tons to the acre. That derestricted farming is possible without irrigation in this district was well proved by exhibits, in addition to the above, of watermelons, tomatoes, apples, turnips, carrots.

Continued on Page 10.

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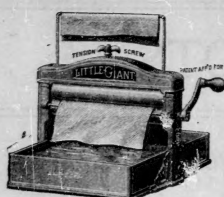
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Dry Farming the Hope of the West

Continued from page 9.

red beets, radishes, pumpkins, squash, onions, Kaffir corn, sorghum, home-grown, timothy, and many other productions of the field, garden and orchard.

At the experimental sub-station of the Nebraska State Agricultural College located at North Platte, highly satisfactory results have been obtained under the management of Superintendent W. P. Snyder. He has proved that not only as good crops can be grown on those parched and wind-swept lands as in the irrigated valleys, but also that perhaps the most profitable way of utilizing those crops is in the raising and fattening of hogs and cattle. The extension of dry-farming therefore, will not mean the extinction of the great stock-raising industry of the Western public-land States, but it will mean its continued growth, with the distribution of the profit among many thousands of small farmers. Instead of among the comparatively small number of wealthy and arrogant cattle owners. Where the arid lands have been reclaimed they will support many times the number of cattle that now gaze upon them, although the open range will no longer exist, and the great cattle ranches that now cover areas as large as Eastern countries will be cut up into multitudes of small farms. At the North Platte agricultural sub-stations, broom-grass, Kaffir corn, Kherson oats, emmer, and clover yield abundantly, and alfalfa is considered one of the most profitable of all crops. Durum wheat is there shown to yield three times as much per acre as the common varieties. An attempt is now being made to develop a winter variety of durum. If this is accomplished, Western wheat-growers will have nothing to fear from the competition of Canadian or Argentine harvest-fields.

At the Hayes experimental sub-station of the Kansas State Agricultural College, four cuttings of alfalfa were obtained without irrigation last year; and, although corn is regarded as particularly unsuited to that locality, yet last year's crop averaged forty-five bushels to the acre. At this station it has also been demonstrated that sugar beets can be grown as successfully and as profitably in arid as in irrigated lands. The yield in tons per acre is smaller, but this is fully compensated for by the greater sugar content. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and a great variety of forest trees thrive upon the simplest application of dry-farming principles on these plain lands, which are naturally treeless and devoid of other vegetation than bunch-grass and sage-bush.

The most surprising thing connected with the subject of dry farming is the unwillingness of the average Western farmer to give it a fair trial. It would naturally be supposed that men whose utmost labors barely suffice to wrest a livelihood from the parched and unwilling acres they own would be eager to adopt any method that gave promise of better results, or at least to imitate the methods of their neighbors, who with no better land, yet obtained results many times greater.

Before the Pomeroy model farm was started at Hill City it was advertised for six weeks that Mr. Campbell would explain his methods of soil culture at a free public meeting in the court-house.

The hall was crowded with farmers, some of whom travelled for many miles in order to attend. Of the whole assemblage, only two adopted the lecturer's recommendations. These have been fully as successful as he has been, raising good crops every year. The others listened, shook their heads and went their way unconvinced. They still cling to old-fashioned methods, such as have wrecked tens of thousands of farmers in every locality between Central Kansas and California, and have never yet given satisfactory results west of the Missouri River.

As a class farmers are the most conservative men in the world. Most of those who left eastern farms to build new homes in the Western land of promise argue that the methods their fathers and grandfathers employed must necessarily be the best methods, regardless of conditions that differ as widely as the antipodes. Full of bigotry and prejudice, they set their faces like flint against what they term "new-fangled notions." A good many of them it is to be feared shrink from the unceasing toil and unremitting watchfulness demanded by the new system. In any event it has been shown that those who have been in the west for many years can only rarely be persuaded to give dry farming a fair trial. They will not even read dry farming literature, or visit a model farm or an agricultural experiment station to inspect the results attained by rational methods.

Newcomers in the West, however, are nearly always willing to learn and profit by the experience of others, and the younger element among the farmers hail dry-farming as the dawning of a new era. It is the young men that have given to scientific soil culture the impetus it has received at Cheyenne, Julesburg, Limon, and other places. It is the young men also that are responsible for the aggressive campaign being conducted by the Campbell Dry Farming Association, organized last October, with headquarters in Denver. Its object is to spread the dry-farming propaganda until every acre of arable land throughout the great West is tilled to the utmost limit of its productiveness; and its membership includes hundreds of successful dry-farmers in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska,

Texas, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and other States.

The cynical have often remarked that the price at which land could be bought on the plains was gaged by the ability of the owner to pay taxes. Many thousands of acres have changed hands at one dollar, or even less per acre, because the owners thought it best to take a little time to lose all. Less than two years ago many sales were reported as low as \$1 and \$1.50 an acre. Last year prices ranged from \$5 an acre and even up to \$10 and \$12; and the President of the Colorado State Commercial Association is on record with the prediction that in a short time no land in eastern Colorado without a reasonable distance of railroad transportation can be bought for less than \$25 an acre. This revolution in land values is due mainly to the activity of men who have been watching the results of experiments in dry farming. Some have bought for speculation, some for cattle and sheep ranches, but most of them for active farming. One company has bought 300,000 acres of arid land in the Panhandle of Texas, and 40,000 acres more in eastern Colorado, to be subdivided into small farms and sold to those willing to cultivate by the Campbell system.

Western Kansas and Nebraska and eastern Colorado are known all over America as forming one of the most desolate and God-forsaken regions on the continent. Abandoned for the most part to Occident ants and prairie dogs, whose low mounds dot the plains for hundreds of miles, being, in fact, almost the only object that breaks the monotony of the view of thousands of square miles of territory. The ill repute of this great region is largely traceable to the thousands of men who rushed thither with true American impulsiveness and lack of foresight seven or eight years ago. The glowing reports of land agents and town-site promoters had inspired dreams of easily gotten wealth in the world-old virgin soil, in men unprepared for hardship, ignorant of the conditions that were to confront them and knowing nothing of the only methods that would have made successful farming possible. Their haphazard and misdirected efforts on lands where the heavens so stingily measure out their moisture brought scant and insufficient returns, and most of these early pioneers on the plains sacrificed their invested capital and sought other fields of endeavor. These men forever cursed Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and their desert farms were again given over to sage-brush, cattail, and rabbit-grass. It now seems as if the history of the prairie lands a thousand miles farther east was about to be paralleled. Forty years ago it was commonly believed that the prairies of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were treacherous lands where nothing but poverty and starvation awaited the settler. Just as these lands yielded in time to the plow and harvest, so the land that lies west of the Great Plains might reward the toil of those who adopt the farming methods to natural conditions.

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